Southern Agreements and Differences The triumphant election of Mr. Lincoln by a sectional organization existing effective ly only in the non-slaveholding States of the Union, occurred whilst the people of the slave-holding States, were diff ring amongst themselves as to the support of three other candidates, two of whom were supported anational, Union-loving, conservative Statesmen, and the third occupying a position which rallied to his support all who were at successful, the minor conflict between the supporters of the unsuccessful ones, seemed to be practically at an end, at least in a national aspect. Without other evidence, the vote of the South shows that the entire peaple of this section were opposed to the elevation of a gentleman to the Pr. sidency, whose groomsmen, in Convention, had placed him in an attitude of hostility to their election of a sectional candidate, and of redressing their grievances, and making them selves secure in all their rights. And hereupon arise other distinctive differences, having, abstractly or properly, very little relation to former party divisions. The Southern people, in other words, are agreed upon the fact of grievances; but differ as to the mode of redressing them. In shaping their course the Republican party may be assured in interpreting the various facts and transactions in the South which are daily reach ing them through the ordinary channels of information. Especially does it behoove the chosen and triumphant chief into whose hands the administration of the Federal Government is about to fall, to keep this fact

constantly in mind. The agreement of the Southern people on them by the majority in the North, is established by universal concession. There is no question, no dispute, no debate amongst them on this point. The only difference is as to the manner and means of redress. That difference is daily developing itself, and will be fully exhibited in the course of a few months, first in the State Legislatures which are to meet, and then in the popular elections of delegates to the conventions which have been or may be called to consider the grave affairs of the R public. In the many public meetings already held, these differences are assuming shape and consistency and being prepared for decision.

The course and measure of redress proposed and urged with much vigor, industry and warmth by one portion of the people, is immediate, unconditional and absolute secession or dissolution. They propose, advise and urge this course, whether the doctrine of peaceable sece-sion shall be acknowledged by the in-coming President, or if it involve at more the con-equences and responsibilities of recolution and war. As a justification of themselves, they recount their grievances some what after this order: For more than thirty years a party in the

North have assailed our institutions: They deny us a common property in the territories of the Union, which were acquired by the common treasure and blood of all the States: They have passed laws in a majority of their States nullifying the provisions of the Federal Constitution for the recovery of fugitive slaves, and the laws of Congress passed thereunder: They have rendered representation in Congress of no avail to pro tect the interests of the South, and thus taxation without representation is enforced over us: They have proclaimed that there is a "higher law" than the Constitution and laws of our country, and they will disregard their oaths and trample upon our rights: They have formed associations to steal our slaveand prevent their recapture, and have mudered their masters in seeking to recover United States of America." them: They have invaded Southern soil and murdered our unoffending citizens-while thirteen States were in existence, to wit: the Executives of several of their States re- New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode

er is base submission to dishonor; There is another portion of the Southern

stitution.

holding States: We feel no less keenly than assassin been deided for an attempt of this ple net in all soberness, and with great wisour Southern brethren the importance of kind? Is this domestic tranquility? Another dom and discretion. There is no need for a by means of which the products of a country maintaining the vital energy of every constitutional guaranty for the protection of our common defence. Is this true? Are not States North and South that have nullified lar. These propositions, obvious as they are, rights, and will resolutely insist upon them the rights of the people in our portion of the Constitution desire to go out of the are presented to meet errors existing in the all as the only bond of the Union: Notwith- the Union in great danger, and are not ag Union, let them go. They will only leave minds of many, equally as obvious, i. c.; that

Southern State, for the reason, among others, that it would weaken the South and ber Union may be perpetuated. They are thus for the Union, and are called Union men.

These in brief are the agreements and differences in the South. We are of the latter class of thinkers. But let the Republican tution. The blessing of liberty consists in what it once was. Without this, the present party understand that being for the Union is living in peace, security, and happiness with- Union of States cannot stand, and if once not to be for the principles on which their out fear or harm. It also gives protection dissolved can never be united. Matters are party is based. The Union party of the to life and property. Is not this great now at a crisis. Nothing can save the Union South mean to resist, by all constitutional Confederacy divided into two great sectional but the full letter and spirit of the Constituand lawful means, the Republican party, is in power, the Union party of the South, privileges and powers with the other? Is it do this? I think they will. Then let each the time and had been previously disaffected will demand in every torin, allowed by the not deprived of its natural and Constitution- and every State assemble its Legislature. towards the Union per se, and a great many institutions of the country, the strict at ad. al rights? Is it living in peace, security, and let the Legislature assemble a Convenothers who were favorable to the Union, but berence to the great principles of justice and and happiness? Is it safe in life and proper- tion. Let all grievances go from the people were influenced by personal and party asso equality to all sections in the public admin- ty? It is not. ciation. As soon as it was ascertained that tration. And if they are denied these de-Mr. Lixcoln, who was regarded in the South | mands, they will consider whether a gov- examined the reasons assigned for forming | any State desires to withdraw from the Union as the common adversary of all three, was ernment of in quality and oppression is pre the Confederated Constitution. At the time let them so state. Let Congress by law, apferable to revolution.

ALA. The Hantsville Advante of vesterday forth in that instrument. But do they now out, let her do so with the same formality says - Judge Donglas and Lady passed exist? Are they not scattered to the winds? that it came into the Union. Let all this be through Hantsville on yesterday ou their I have shown that they are all gone; yes, done calmly, coolly and dispassionately way to Washington City from his plantation | everyone. This being so, should the con- Let us convince the world that we are capain Mississippi. Both were in fine health, but federated government stand, whenevery rea- ble of self-government. Let no weapon be still lame from the steamboat accident at son that brought it into existence has failed? used but that of reason. Let prudence and rights of property, and the unobstructed use | Montgomery. They remained here Monday | Can it now be peaceably dissolved? And if | wisdom control and govern in all things. and enjoyment of that property anywhere in aight, and a large crowd were at the depot dissolved can it again be formed? And if This is the way for a wise and intelligent the public domain of the Union. But they in the rain to welcome him, and many of all not dissolved, can a State withdraw or people to act. The Union was formed in were defeated, and instead of pursuing their parties called to see him at the hotel. He secode from the Union? These are questions peace and harmony, and if we cannot so live own disagreements further as to particular | trankly stated his hearty approval of Alex. of vast import and great solemnity .- | let it be dissolved in peace and harmony persons or peculiar theories, they have turn. H. Stephens' late speech, and said that if the But there is still a question of graver mag. The spirit of retaliation will never keep in ed their attention to a consideration of the South would make that its platform, with an nitude and deeper perplexity. It is this: together, but drive it further apart, yet if safest, most prudent and most effectual mode additional plank to punish conspirators, &c., Every reason that brought the Union together necessary this must be done. If it is not a of resisting the tendencies and effect of the in one State against the property and peace having failed, is there no way to prevent it perfect Union; if it has not established equal of other States, the abolitionists could be from dissolution? I will answer first, that justice; if domestic tranquility is not insured: whipped out of ther boots upon it, and the the Confederated Government should stand; if a common defence is not provided; if the was as ready as ever to battle for the right. that it dissolved, that it can again be formed; sings of liberty are not secured, then the of all the States and all the citizens of the fourthly, that a State can withdraw or secode | Union should be dissolved. It is most evi-States. The South has no abler or safer from the Union, and fitthly, that there is a dent that according to the Constitution the friend than Judge D."

Mr. WILLIAM GLENN, of Cincinnati, wholesale grocery m. rehant, who has been u of this fact, and they should bear it in mind the habit, for some years past, of spending the winter in New Orleans making purchas-s for his house, of sugar, &c., has been comnelled to leave the place by threats of vio lence. Mr. GLEXX is an active Republican States, supporters of Lincoln, have also found it necessary to leave New Orleans What is expected to be accomplished by such ostracism we don't know. It strikes us that New Orleans, and of the Southern people Ours is not a straggle against individuals; but against the sectionalism of a section. Let as not injure the cause by warring upon isolated individuals.

To-day has been set apart as a day of thanksgiving. Let's all make the most of it; for when shall we again have occasion to be hankful. Are not money matters dis ressing and does'nt the Admiral want tax money ven though one has it not; and is not this glorious Union to be torn to pieces by the fi-ree famatics of South Carolina ? Thanks Give thanks, while you can!

Mas. FRENCH's POEM. - A correspondent of he Atlanta American, in a notice of Commencement Day at "College Temple," New

giela French, was road with spir t and pe is production. It was elegant, in-p dently occurs a distinguished position in the regards of the "Sacr d Nine."

Cons On. -It is stat d that Indian corn oduces a clear fluid, which burns without unp, for half a cent an hour. - Lou. Cour. That is much better than another fluid extract of corn, odorous, expensive, dark, and well,-intoxicating.

## For the Patriot.

The Rights of Secession Considered. Massas. Eptrons :- The preamble to the Constitution of the United States, is as fol-

fasure demestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the liberty to corselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the At the time this Constitution was adopted,

sent seditions pampblet; and papers among framed by the States. It was framed by the age the retained rights of the people; for all us-while sixty-eight of their members of people, the States consenting to the same. And powers were reserved to the people, except sis," an incendiary book, utterly subversive of the States, (six of which are non-slave. there is a power above and beyond the Conof Southern rights: They have sent emissa- holding) it had no effect until it was ratified stitution, and that power is the people. Then ries among us to burn our towns, and distri- by the conventions of nine States. This estab- let the people act in this trying boar to the desolate the South: By their intolerance and | States so ratifying the same. More than nine fanaticism, they have compelled as to sepa- of the States in convention baving ratified the | State in the Union meet in convention. Let rate from them in our courches and other re- Constitution, it went into effect and the Conligious institutions: And to crown all, have federacy was established. Now, it is well elected, by a sectional mejority, the author to inquire into the reasons why the Conf deof the "irrepressible conflict" to be our Pre- racy was formed, and by whom formed. It | Congress at rotat a day for each and every sident; under whose administration the was established by the people. How? In South can look for nothing but oppression State conventions. Why established? "I orand war upon her rights and paramount in- der to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide Such is, in substance and effect, the catalogue of grievances and injuries under which al welfare, and secure the blessings of libertrated by the Federal Government, and that fide in each other? Most assuredly not, main in the Union with such State laws in beace we have no sufficient reason to over- Another reason assigned is: To establish existence, it will be at the discretion of the throw that government. They neither ad- justice." Has this been done? Maine, New people to reject seach States from the with all their coloring. They believe that Licut, Rhode Island, New York, Pennsylva- Government, backed by all the other States, whatever causes of complaint that may ex- nia, Ohio, Michigan and Wisconsin-eleven shall at all hazards and to the last extremiist may be remedied by and through the States-have nullified an act of Congress, tw make such laws wholly nugatory and inconstitution and laws, within the Union, that secures and protects, under the Constiwithout a resort to the fearful arbitrament totion, the rights of fifteen States of the South. Let there be one common cause and of revolution. They are content, for the Union. Is not this gross injustice? Another present with saying: "We deplore the electreason assigned is: To "insure domestic trantion of a President upon a parely sectional quality. Is this true? Are not the people of issue by a party whose avowed declaration one section of the Union constantly inciting er by the bayone... It can only be held toof principles and actions prove their hostili- the slaves of another section to insurrection gether by the willing hearts and hands, and ty to the social organization of the slave- and insubordination, and has not a midnight the clear heads of the people. Let the peo-

laws nullifying the Fugitive Stave law of and the dagger in the other, and they led on into the Union. Has not the Conted racy Congress: We will insist upon and demand to the work of death; and is not this warfare swelled from thirteen up to thirty-three the enforcement of the laws of Congress, a continual threat? Is this common defence? States, and will it not swell mail it reaches whether these State laws shall be repealed | Another reason assigned is: To "promote a hundred? Did not Texas, a foreign nation. or not: We oppose the secession of any the general welfare." As stated, are not the come leaping and bounding into the Union? rights of one section disregarded-not only And did not California and Oregon, with disregarded but in great danger. Has it not golden smiles, and deep anxiety, climb with cause in the Union: We desire to exhaust all | been deprived of equal rights and priv- infant steps the rugged heights of the Rocky peaceful and temperate remedies for a re- ileges in the common Territories? Is this Mountains to fall into the lap of the Union. dress of our injuries, before resorting to promoting the general wilfare? Another reason the common mother of States? Is not every those of violence and war: We believe these assigned is: To "secure the blessings of State or Territory anxious to get into the will succeed, and that the PROPLE of the | liberty to ourselves and our posterity." The Union! Let the central States remain true United States will uphold and sustain the blessings of liberty, are equal rights, and to the Confederated Constitution and the constitution and the laws, and thus the equal privileges, and equal powers. If one Union, and those States, North and South, is deprived of his natural and Constitution- that may second will again return and lask al rights, privileges, and powers, he is not admission into the Union, and protection a freeman, as proclaimed in our Declaration from the Confederated Constitution. But of Independence and asserted in our Consti- this is upon the idea that the Union will be

reasons assigned for its creation were bon- vote whether they will withdraw or remain JUDGE DOUGLAS AND LADY AT HUNTSVILLE, estly and truthfully entertained and set in the Union. Should any State desire to go hostile legislation against her repealed. He secondly, that it can be dissolved; thirdly, general welfare is not promoted; if the blesthe people of the several States it can be their good sense and forbearance? The ones dissolved. Nor will it require the consent tion now is, will the people any longer hold of the people of all the States. A sufficient a government together that is not so held by number to reduce it below nine, will dissolve the Constitution? This question should be the Union, but as long as the people of nine settled at once. States remain true to the Confederated Conracy into existence, they most assuredly will be wise enough to put it out of existence when it becomes burthersome, and they have of farther need for it. The same spirit of wisdom, prudence and foresight, that gave it being, is only necessary to carry it out of of Banks, signed by a number of merchants dom, prudeace and firesight that once formed it can form it again, and it will do it-The American people are not madmen, nor are they fools. This brings me to the quesion, can a State withdraw or secode from the Union. That it can I have no doubt. Any other doctrine is tyramov and oppression. and not compatible with the views of a free people. States can be let in or out of the Union at the will of the people. They made the government, and they can alter, change or destroy it. Any other principle strikes at he rights, liberties, dignity and honor of W. A. Quarles, Esq., Supervisor of Banks: freemen. All power is in the people. If a

however, being the judge, this is a matter of R C Gardner, order to form a more perfect Union, establish | choice with it—it can drive the State out, or compel it to enforce the Federal laws. But Evans & Co., no State can secede without the conset of the H B Buckner, Federal Government, Nor can any State | W H Webb & Co., enter into any confederation, or nothing the Constitution or the acts of Congress, As stated, the Federal Government was A J McWhirter & Co., W O Maxey, fused to deliver parties implicated in these Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, pressly declares that their powers and rights Snyder & Frizzell, crimes upon legal requisitions, and men high Peansylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virgin- do not stop with those renamerated in the Thompson & Co. in position and office have bestowed praises it. Forth Carolina, South Carolina, and Constitution." That nothing in the Constitution. and eulogiums apon the assassins: They have Georgia. But the Constitution was not totion shall be construed to deny or dispar-Congress indorsed "Helper's Impending Cri- though signed by the delegates from twelve those that were delegated. This being so, bute arms and poison amongst our slaves, to lished the Constitution; but only between the Union. Let them act in county. State and the Union, in a mild and dignified manner, State in the Union to vote whether it will rethe South must labor if she remains in the two ours lives and our posterity." Six be carried out in spirit and letter; that this located. In addition to which, I have felt it to each and every part of the Constitution is to Union. Those who urge it are called disunionists, secessionists, extremists, &c. They Confederacy. "To form a more perfect feet Union, establish justice, insure domestic Banks; and the conclusion to which I have come, [We omit the detailed statements of the argue that they see no longer safety for the Union" is one. Now, if this is true, the peop'e of the several States must have loved promote the general welfare, and secure the there is immediate relief from some source, the one another." Never would they have constated to the Union had they not loved, hon- terity." That before any State can vote to people who contend that none of the alleged of ed, respected, and confided in each other. remain in the Union it must repeal all unwrongs against the South have been perpe- Do they now love, honor, respect, and conmit nor deny the specific grievances alleged Hampshire. Vermont, Massachusetts Connec- Confederacy, and if not rejected, the General great sources, however, are doubtless the suc-

one common country. It is clear to my mind

that things cannot longer continue as they

that State. And when a Territory has not

been formed into a State, it can at any tim-

parties, perfectly antagonistic and at dag- tion, properly administered not only in Conand will labor for its def at; and while it | ger's points? Has one section equal rights, | gress, but out of Congress. Will the people in Convention assembled up to the Congress Now, sirs, you will see that I have briefly of the United States, and if the people of of its adoption there is no doubt that the point a day for the people of every State to way to prevent the Union from dissolution. Union has long since been dissolved, but the The first inquiry is, can it be peaceably dis- people being a power above the Constitution solved? Most assuredly, by the consent of have kept it together. Does not this show

## [Concluded in our next.]

suspension of the Banks-Correspondence NASHVILLE, Nov. 26, 1860. To the Presidents of the Bank of Tennesses

Planter's and Union Banks: addressed to W. A. Quarles, Esq., Supervisor existence. And if dissolved, the same wis and citizens, together with his answer to the

> pension of specie payment by your respective Banks will speak for itself. We only ask your early attention to the same, and that consideration which the importance of the subject de Yours, respectfully,

> > GEO. W. CUNNINGHAM, T. ANDERSON, On behalf of Merchants and Citizens.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 24, 1860. onetary storm which is at present sweepin over the country, threatening destruction no

only to our political institutions but also to some means, and that suddenly, no one can foresee or foretell the consequences to result With that fact staring us in the face, and knowin d to note as any State of this Union, the ling that you (from your connection with the ter means of knowing what is really their true condition than any one else, we call on you for under the circumstances, to be done by the salety of the Union, could code away any banks in the emergency. Can they stand up State of the Union, without the consent of under the prevailing storm, or would it be better that they should at once s spend specie payments in order that they may place themselves in a condition to give that aid, in a pe be god d away by the General Government cuniary way, which we all deem essential, not

their very salvation from utter ruin? ive within it. If all this can be done, why can not the General Government code a our minds is the one above indicated; that is, consent of the Federal Covernment with- the State. Do us the favor to give us your opinion of the subject, at your earliest convenience, and oblige, Respectfully, &c.,

Union, should it become burthensome and Geo W Cunningham, Bang, Walker & Co., W Hy Smith, A S Camp & Co. Cooke, Bailey & Co., J O Griffith & Co. W A Cheatham, Porter, Johnson & Co., Mizell, Hooper & Co., Lellyett & Smith, Nevins, Keith & Co., L H Lanier. J Webb Smith. R S Hollins & Co. Terrass Brothers. Trabue & Lucas, Thos E Stratton. J D Eakin. Sam Cowan, R G Throne, John Morrow James T Bell & Co., Vanov & Turbeville, Coleman & Spain, R C McNairv & Co., Washington, Bryan & Co., W R Hurley,

Coneland, Armistead & Co. NASHVILLE, Nov. 24, 1860. GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, ask ing my opinion, as one of the financial officers

First-As to the condition of the Banks. Second-As to the proper remedy to relieve the country of its unprecedented pecuniary If, as a citizen merely, it would be my duty

to give you the benefit of whatever information I might possess, much more is it my duty when applied to in my official character. results will be a wide spread bankruptcy, involving all classes of citizens—a stop in the progress, if not the destruction, of every public daily labor for means of support.

It is needless to stop to inquire into the causes producing this condition of things. It s enough to know that it exists. The two cessive failure of the crops and the political temper of the times, bordering upon revolution. Other causes than these are but mere

rivulets, helping, nevertheless, to swell the enoperative. Let there be no North and no gulphing torrent.

The failure of the productive resources is sufficient of itself to produce pecuniary embarrassment. The producing classes furnish ing the true basis of all pecuniary operations, there must necessarily be a diminution or an increase in the circulating medium in exact basis. A full crop is always followed by a full standing the untoward result of the election, gressions made upon them every day? Are the other States more happy, presperous, and dependent upon the arbitrary action of the our rights, with Congress opposed to him: cited to insulpredication and insulpredication. our rights, with Congress opposed to him: cited to insubordination and insurrection? and South, but nine, and in a short time they tion of influences is obtained by means of

for the country, such institutions have an Due Banks and Bankers. tion without a legitimate basis, but fortunately enhemeral existence, and bring disgrace and

ruin upon those who manage them.

The true mission of the Banker is, as said above, to furnish the means of moving the products of the country, and his charges for this agency give a profit sufficient to induce the capital of the country to seek employment in this channel. In other words, the Banks are but the common carriers of the products of

cles of trade have nothing to do, and on the other hand when from any cause they fail, the State Bonds products of the soil cannot be moved, or are moved at ruinous rates to the producer. The loss must fall, however, in either case upon the from a failure in the means of transportation from the home market to the market of con-

sion, a public confidence. Both causes, the failure in the crops and a failure of public confi cence—the belief in the minds of many that the Banks to receive their notes in payment of the country is on the verge, if not in the in- debts due them. cipient stage of revolution—co-operate at this time, to produce a state of pecuniary embarof society. A few facts will better illustrate my meaning. In examining one of the Branch | ing monetary storm. Banks at Memphis, I found that for some time actual shipments of cotton bought at fair rates, drawn by first class men at home, accepted by the local currency with which to pay for the cotton at Memphis, had to stop this line of disat New Orleans, the Memphis buyer placed it upon the market, and his purchaser buying stly for foreign markets, must obtain the local curry at New Orleans with which to pay for it, by selling to the New Orleans Banks his

New Orleans having but little foreign trade,

York, (the great focus of our foreign commerce,) it is manifestly impossible for the New Orleans Banks to furnish the local currency with which to pay the Memphis buyer for his cotton. The fact is well known that there is now no market in New York for Sterling bills, except at Tuinous rates. The par of Sterling Exchange is, I believe, 1091; the present selling rate at New York is about 98, an actual ount of 11 per cent, when it only requires about one per cent to bring the coin from Eu- who, happening to have their fortunes in mo rope to New York, a rate of discount so ruinous that operators cannot and will not stand it, Thus the Memphis buyer cannot meet his bills, and must renew or go to protest, and the Bank furnishing the local currency with which the planter is paid at home, is driven to protect its circulation to use the gold in its vaults and wait the uncertain result of the original draw- ton, the Banks can discount the bills of the er's operation for a replenishment of the metal cotton merchant, and he having time to send thus abstracted. Manifestly no Bank can keep his cotton to the foreign market, can bring out and protect a circulation with the stream of back the gold, with which the Banks can metal thus flowing all the while out of its vaults deem the notes loaned him for the origin and none returning. If, however, the depressing influences now operating upon the trade of thus obtained, can pay his merchant for sup the country did not exist, the Memphis buyer plies, his mechanic for the implements of labor would find a purchaser in New Orleans, the | manufactured by him, and these in their turn New Orleans buyer would find a sale for his can meet their indebtedness. The same sterling exchange with which to pay. And with thing will obtain with reference to tobacc a credit, in the Banks of New Orleans, equal to | corn, and all the other staples of the amount of circulation to purchase the cot. country. This too will enable the Banks ton at Memphis, in favor of the Memphis Bank, extend the ten millions of indebtedness, han (which could be ordered home in gold to replace that used to protect the circulation used State, and in so doing benefit th

ver with home currency with which to pay planter for his cotton. is a total destruction of public confidence, or nore properly speaking, of public credit, driving home the notes of the Banks for redemp-

tion, eausing the Banks to stop all discounts, and forcing them to collect the money due them upon notes and bills previously discount-This again causes the debtor class to push heir creditors, all resulting under forced sales, o a loss in the price of property amounting in value of one good crop, and this too at a time when the country is struggling under the previously imposed burthen of a partial failure in

bree successive crops. The article of cotten is taken simply for the ake of illustration: the same facts obtain with reference to all the other staples of the State. his sterling exchange in order to obtain the local currency with which to purchase, will o course buy, and can only afford to buy at rate of price proportionately reduced. Thus, I again repeat, the loss falls on the labor of the country and the products of this labor be ing the true basis of all pecuniary prosperity. a depressed pecuniary condition must follow in exact ratio with the depression of the great in-

There is still another cause, deducible, it is true, from those already given, but which I esthem worthy of especial notice. By reference to the Bank Code, section 6th, it will be seen that each and every Bank in the State is required to keep on hand an amount of specie fund equal to one-third of its entire liabilities. It is further provided that in case this specie fund shall fall short of this proportion, for forty days, then all discounts shall cease until such proportion is restored. The Bank of Tennesssee and the Union and Planters' Bank had, on the 1st inst. in round numbers, two millions of specie funds, and their inmediate liabilities, in deposits and circulation, were five millons of dollars From this it will be seen that they were entitled to an increased circulation, had the country been in condition to receive it, of one million of dollars. But suppose five hundred thousand dollars of deposits and circulation were to return to the Banks for specie and specie funds. Then the Banks would hold one and a half willions of specie and specie funds, and their liabilities in circulation and deposits, by law, cation, and in so doing, assume my full share would necessarily have to be reduced to four and a half millions. For every dollar thus returned to the Bank for redemption, the Bank would be compelled, in order to keep in line. to collect three dollars from its creditors. You are doubtless aware that all of the Banks of the State, except the Bank of Tennessee, Union Bank, Planters' Bank, Shelbyville Bank, and the Bank of Middle Tennessee, at Lebanon, deny my authority to supervise them upon the

rights. I mention this fact to account to you or my failure to refer to the condition of any of the Banks except these above enumerated.

Of the condition of such Banks as I do not supervise I have no other information than their published statements, and these facts being equally in your posses ion, I respectfully refer you to them for information as to their condition, expressly disclaiming, however, the knowledge of any fact going to the discredit of any

The following statements of the condition of the Bank of Tennessee, the Union Bank, the Planters' Bank, the Shelbyville Bank, and the

banks alluded to above, but give the analysis of the same which follows, and which is also a part of the letter, as sufficient for a full understanding of the subject .- ED, BANNER. ] By an analysis of these statements it will be found that the Bank of Tennessee, is Die Note Holders and Depositors ... \$1,768,639 00

Due Banks and Banker's ... One Treasurer..... pal points East, North and West. nov29-dif. J. B. ANDERSON, Engarintendent. \$1.857,210 00 To meet which it has: Specie and Exchange..... Due from Treasurer..... \$1,072,206 00 52,421 00 156,000 00 1,850,903 00 Discounted Notes ....

Due Depositors and Note Holders ... \$1,579,489.00 \$1,608,189 00 To meet which it has; Gold and Exchange....... Domestic Bills \$ 586,711 00 1,310,848 00 Discounted Notes. 1,308,834 00 \$8,156,393 00

UNION BANK.

PLANTERS' BANK. Due Note Holders and Depositors ... \$1,701,089 90 • To meet which it has: Specie and Specie Funds. Domestic Bills. Discounted Notes. \$ 667.545 00
1 802.594 00
1 1,076,485 00
\$ 3,546,624 00

\$ 3,546,624 00

\$ 3,546,624 00

\$ 3,546,624 00

\$ 3,546,624 00

SHELBYVILLE BANK.

138,468 87 9,812 70 \$160,075 00 BANK OF MIDDLE TENNESSEE. Due Note Holders and Depositors... Due Banks

..\$106,285 40 \$107,049 20 .\$89,199 05 . 75,574 59

\$171,873 64 A still further analysis will show another fact producer. In the one case, from a failure of that the people are indebted to these Banks on return for the expenditure for his labor; in the | bills and notes more than ten millions of dol other from a diminution of price, resulting lars, while the Banks are only indebted to the people in the shape of deposits and Bank notes, something over four millions of dollars, show ing a balance of indebtedness, in favor of the Beside the existence of something upon Banks of more than two to one. This fact is which to operate, there must exist, in order to | made prominent, in order to show the holders enable the Banks to fulfil their legitimate mis. of the notes of these Banks that they cannot and should not suffer any loss upon them, in any event, the law making it obligatory upon

The above statements put you in possession of all the facts of which I am cognizant, and nent, alarming and distressing to all classes | your own judgment will lead you to conclude whether the Banks can live through the exist-

I now come to consider the remedy for the previous to the date of my examination the evils which have been previously referred to. Bank had discounted cotton bills to the extent It cannot be denied that the disturbing causes, of about two hundred and thirty thousand dol- whether rightly or wrongly, have destroyed lars per week. The bills taken were based upon actual shipments of cotton bought at fair rates. all the other States, for redemption. The refirst class houses in New Orleans, having but sult in most of the chief emporiums of trade hirty days to run, and yet such was the condi-hirty days to run, and yet such was the condi-remembered that every dollar of specie furnishing taken from our Banks makes it necessary under our law for the Bank to contract its circulcount almost in whole, and why? We will see three dollars, thus abstracting from the circu by following the basis of this operation (the lating medium, already too small, at a ruinou cotton) to another market. When it arrived ratio, which, if persisted in, must inevitably result in the total bankruptey of the country Is there any method, then, by which this great evil can be averted? I have consider the subject in every point of view that my mind is capable of comprehending it, and do sterling bills, drawn upon credits furnished him | not hesitate to give it as my opinion, that th only remedy is to be found in the immediate but temporary suspension of specie payment ess these sterling bills find buyers in New on the part of our Banks.

If they do not suspend all they can do is ontract their circulation until every note they have out is redeemed, and in order to do this, they must, in self-defense, cease all discounts, and what is still worse, add tenfold to the a ready distressed pecuniary condition of the country by collecting in the ten millions of indebtedness due them from the people. Is the country in a condition to stand such a pressur Who will be benefitted but the fortunate few ly adapted to the Southern will be enabled to purchase the proper their neighbors at one-fourth its real value ! however the Banks suspend, temporarily, an with the bona fide intent and purpose lieving the country, the good they can do is in

cotton merchant, and he having time to sen purchase. The Planter with his local currence ing like an incubus upon the people of in the first purchase,) it would again be in cir- well as the people. By forcing collections cuiation to take other bills and furnish the this time, many of their creditors would unable to pay, who, if allowed time and ca instalments, could readily meet their liabiliti Thus would be produced an equilibrium in | Thus would result a two fold benefit, the banks he obb and flow of the metallic tide. But, getting their money which they would otherowing to the disturbing causes above referred wise lose, and the people the relief they to, there is a damming up of the commercial much need. The remedy, in my humble judgstream at New York, the reflex action of which | ment, would be immediate, and would reac every class of society and every public enterprise in the State. No one is more opposed to bank suspensi ordinary times, than myself; but extraordi-

nary emergencies require extraordinary ren Corpus, and a declaration of Martial Law, are revolution in governments. There is a state of anarchy and revolution in the monetary world, the past year. and extraordinary character are peremptor demanded. The remedy must be speedy the evil to be avoided will have been cons mated. If it were otherwise, I would sugg that the whole question be referred to the L islature for its action; but I repeat, there is no time to wait for this. The Banks of oth States are acting and relieving their citizen peals of a distressed and almost bankru country, and apply the remedy? I trust that also a good assortment of they will have the patriotism to raise themselv above their money bags, and act for he pe

ple in these gloomy days of political and p cuniary revolution. 'Tis true, there is a penalty placed upon them by law, in case of suspension, but what is this penalty, compared with the great good they do, the great evil they avert, and can they doubt that the members of the Legislature, fresh from the people, fully aware of the necessity for this course of action, and the relief to the people resulting from it, would hesitate

to release the penalties? To recapitulate-First, I propose a tempofor the relief of the country, by pursuing a line of liberal but prudent discounts and renewals. Third-To check at a maximum rate of onealf of one per cent.

Fourth-To furnish in exchange for their notes small sums of coin sufficient for the ordiary wants of the community. Fifth-A resumption as soon as the cause operating to render their temporary suspension ecessary, are removed.

These views are given, gentlemen, with muc diffidence, knowing as I do, that I am addressing persons fully acquainted with the finance and wants of the community. I could not, however, hesitate to respond to your communiabove indicated. I have the honor, to be very respectfully your obedient servant, &c. WM. A. QUARLES.

ground that it is an infringment of their vested Hew Advertisements.

To Messes, G. W. CUNNINGHAM, T. ANDER

son and others, Nashville, Tennessee.

Louisville and Nashville BAILROAD. 260 Fali and Winter Schedules, 1861. Commencing SUNDAY, NOV. 25TH, 1860, Trains will

Bowling Green, 5:50, Breakfast, 5:45 RETURNING.
Leave Louisville. 745A, M., 7300 P. M GAILATIN ACCOMMODATION. Nashville at 3:45 P. M., Arrive at Gallatin at 5.05 P. M. Returning, have Gallatin at 8:00 A. M., and arrive at Nashville at 9:30 A. M.
TRAINNO I runs daily—all other trains Gally, Sun-TRAIN NO. 1 mate & direct connection at Louisville vashregion City, Philadeiphia, New York and Boston. Bodi Trafes make the et comestian for Continuali.

polis, Chicago, St. Louis, and all points North

Through Tickets for sale at the Depot for all princi

EEP INSURED R (T (WITH) Y SI ( NASH & MARR, NSURANCE AGENTS. 25 College Street, Nashville, Tennessee. ARE YOU INSURED?

Trustees Sale of a Horse and Carryall. BY virtue of a fleed of Trust, executed to me on it 25th day of October, 1860, by Stanford H. War poher, and duly registered in Book No. 31, and page 291, in the Register's office for Davidson county. I will as SATURDAY, the 8th day of December next, but SATURDAY.

BOY29-11

The Howe

SEWING

MACHINE.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

\$50!! \$50!!

City Bank Bills and all solvent Banks in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Kentucky or Tennessee taken at par.

PRICES ESTABLISHED FOR YEARS.

Owing to the severe pressure of the times, we have reduced the price of these unrivalled Machines from

\$60 to \$50

The Howe Family Sewing Machines are especial-Trade, because they sew Tarleton, Musquito Netting, Swiss Muslin, Homespun, Osnaburgs, Jeans, Kerseys, or Leather, with equal facility; using Flax Thread. Cotton or Silk. They make the shuttle or lock stitch, undoubtedly the best made by Sewing Machines. The Howe Sewing Machines are strong. simple and durable, and are fully guaranteed in every particular. More than four hundred families in ies. The suspension of the writ of Habens this vicinage have endorsed medies resorted to in times of anarchy and their good qualities during

Orr's & McNaught's Spool Cotton, the best in the Market for Machine use at 50 cents per dozen, Flax Thread and Silk at prices to suit the times.

CONE BROS, Agents,

54 COLLEGE STREET. NASHVILLE, TEXN.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. To Merchants and Others.

Secondly-The Banks so suspending to act THE undersigned would beg leave to respectfully in Louisville, which they offer to those wanting, on the

CITY BANK MONEY WANTED Premium Harness. WE will take notes on the CHY BANK OF NA H-VILLE, and on all solvent Georgia, South Carol na and Alabama Banks at par in payment of account and for Books and Stationery. F. HAGAN & CO

Notice to Stockholders of the Nashville & Chattanooga R.

HE annual meeting of the Stockholders will be hel Tuesday, the 11th day of December next. and on the following day an election will be held for afteen Directors o manage the affairs of the Company r the ensuing year. Stockholders, by showing their certificates of stock the Conductors, will be carried to Murfreeshoro's

er the whole route as they may prefer, and back one on the 11th, 12th or 13th of December, nov27-td W. A. GLEAVES, FOR RENT. HAVE four handsome Cottage Houses in Edgeliele I that I would like to rent to good tenants for the year, 1861. For information call at my residence in

gefield, or on Wm. Moore, who is authorized to rem Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries

TERRASS BROTHERS. O's Friday morning next 30th inst., we will sell 150 hhds New Crop Sugar, 200 boxes Brandy, 100 bb.s N. Y. (office, do 100 bbls Rye Whisky, 100 " Pew'd Cru-hed do 100 " Bourbon to 100 " Moisses, 25 " White do 25 " Old Reserve do 50 " A.M. Brandy & Gin 10 " S. M. Wine, and table Muckeyel " Ginger Beandy, 100 boxes Star Candles, 100 dez Brooms, Tallow do 100,000 Sardines.

Virginia Tobacco, 20 cases Sardines.

10 bbis assorted Nots 100 boxes Gussware. Fire Crakers. 'fogether with many other art eles. TERRASS BEOTTLEPS

DALIES AND WEEKLIES. THE NEW YORK HERALD, Daily. THE NEW YORK LEDGER, Weekly. HARPER'S LLU-TRATED PAPER, Weekly. LEST IE'S ILLUSTRATED PAPER, Weekly.
THE WAVESLY MAGAZINE, Weekly.
WILKE'S SPIRIT OF THE TIMES, Weekly. THE LONDON HAUSTRATED NEWS, Weekly. | THE LONDON PUNCH, Weekly, THE LONDON TIMES, Weekly.

JOHN YORK & CO.

For Rent or Lease. HAVE a good Brick I welling, with four rooms and twenty acres of excellent land and plen ty of good water. I will rent or lease it from the to five years. Situated on the Nolensville Turi pike adjoining the corporation line.

CONRAD, CHANDLER & CO., Produce and Commission MERCHANTS. 49 COLLEGEST. INEARIBROAD. Nashville, Tennessee.

Amusements.

DOUGLASS HALL.

SIXTEEN PERFORMERS, UNEQUALLED AND INCOM-PARABLE

POSITIVELY FOUR NIGHTS ONLY. donday, Tuesday, Wendesday and Thursday Evenings, Nov. 26th, 27th, 28th and 29th.

Double Troupe and Brass Band. SHOREY, DUPREZ & GREEN'S New Orleans & Metropolitan Burlesque Opera Troupe.

Will give Four Grand Ethiopian Concerts at the above Hall, previous to their departure for the South and the Island of Cuba, introducing each evening an entirely new selection of acts selected from the gems of Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

23 Grand Serenade each evening in front of the
Hall, previous to opening the doors, by the New Orleans and Metropolitan Troupe's Brass Band, led by Mr. J. Pratt.

2.7 Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at a quarter to 8 o'clock precisely. Admission 50 cents. Children under twelve, and servants 25 cents.

CHAS. H. UUPREZ, nov24—5t Manager and Business Agent

ODD-FELLOWS' HALL.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS-5 DAYS LONGER. Commencing Monday night, November 26th. Monday night, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, and Wednesday and Friday afternoon. D. C. LA RUE'S

Wonderful Panopticon: OR LIFE-MOVING MECHANICAL EXHIBITION OF The War in India and the Sepoy Rebellion. The most thrilling of all modern miracles, embracing an astoending combination of Eighty Thousand Moving and acting models of Men, Horses and Animals.

It is not a Panorama, painted on a few hundred feet of flat canvas, but is a startling and faithful representation of actual occurrences, re-enacted with bewilder ing accuracy, my mechanical models, endowed by genius with the correct motion and impassioned vo-lition of life. It is the most complete and expensive compend of art ever exhibited.

\*\*Sar\* Exhibition every night at % before 8 o'clock.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Afternoon exhibition Friday at 3 o'clock.

Brogans.

#2 Tickets 50 cents. Children 25 cents, nov19-tf

N EGRO Brogans, Double and Single Sole, Kip and Grain Leather Boots. A fresh supply cheap for o.sh by JOHN RAMAGE, 42 College street.

D. C. LARUE, Proprieto

Great Sale of Ladies' Rich Furs. O' Tuesday and Wednesday, Nov. 27th and 28th, Benj. F. shields & Co., will expose to the highest dder, for c sh, decidedly the I rgest and most beau-ful assortment of Rich Fars ever offered at auction in this city. The ladies are respectfelly invited to at cend. Sale to commence at 10 c clock.

B. F. SHIELDS & CO.,

Central Auction Rooms, No. 27 College street.

Chancery Sales.

David M. Allen's House and Lot. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at Nashville in the case of R. W. Shaffer vs. David M. Allen and others, I will offer at public sale, at my office, in the Court House, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1869, the House and Lot of Bavid M. Allen, on the western side of Vine street, outh of Broad Street. Lot 45 feet by 165, and being the same bought of Henry Blood. ought of Henry Blood.
TERMS.—1, 2 and 3 years' credit from day of sale th interest, and sale without redemption. Security quired and lien retained. J. E. GLEAVES,

Hive Slaves at Chancery Sale. DURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court at e Court House, in Nashville on Monday, 10th Decer er, 1860, Five Slaves, Eliza, Alice, Martin, Betty Ann; and infant c. ild of Eliza, its name not known. TERM .—Six months credit, purchasers to give notes are under ten years of age will be sold with their nother, the woman Fliza J. E. GLEAVES, C. & M.

WM. S. EAKIN & CO.,

DRY GOODS READY-MADE CLOTHING, VARIETIES, &C.,

No. 1 North-west Corner Public Square, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

WE invite the special attention of the trade to our Large and well assorted stock of Fall and Winter Goods. Which we will sell Low for cash or to prompt Merchants. WM S. EAKIN & CO. BROWN JEANS WANTED. nov12-tf

Nashville & Decatur Railroad.

Complete from Nashville to Decatur. DOUBLE DAILY TRAINS WILL COMMENCE RUNing from Nashville to Decatur, Grand Junction making close connections North and South.

The shortest and most reliable route, passing through
the finest portions of Tennessee and Alabama, having

this route.

The Passenger Trains over this Road will leave Nashville at 7 A. M., and 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Nashville at ville at 7 A. M., and 6:30 r. A.
1:20 A. M., and 1:20 P. M.
Freight Trans leave Nashville at 5:15 A. M. Arrive
at Nashville at 5:30 P. M. W. O'N. PERKINS,
General Superintendent.

LAKE FISH, FRESH OYST RS WILD GAME.

NO. 1 DEADERICK STREET. Smith & Stephens, W OULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Nashville that they have opened a Depot on Deaderick street, where they intend to keep a constant supply of the finest LAKE FISH, BALTIMORE OYS. 

C. L. HOWERTON. No's, 9 and 10 Public Square, Nashville,

Barness Manufacturer. COACH and Buggy Harness of every style and quality kept constantly on hand and manufactured to order. Also, Buggy Collars, Kip and Hog Skin Collars, Bridles, Haiters, and all other articles made by Harness Manufacturers—all of the best material and the fixest workmanship, all of which will be sold as cheap as can be bought anywhere in the United States.

To C. L. HOWERTON'S Harness has been awarded the Highest Premium at the Tennessee State Fair, the Kentucky State Fair at Bowling Green, at the Limestone County Fair, Alabama; Agricultural Society at

DISSOLUTION. THE firm of BLACKMAN & GILLE-PIE, Boot, Shoe

sent, Geo. L. Gillespie retiring. All those indebted to the old firm are requested to come forward and close their accounts with F. H. Blackman, who alone is au-thorized to settle.

F. H. BLACKMAN, GEO. L. GILLESPIE, In retiring from the firm of Blackman & Gillespie the undersigned returns his cordial thanks for the lib

eral patronage bestowed, and earnestly requests a con-tinuances of the same for his friend and successor. oct22-tf For December.

Harper's Magazine for December. Lestie's Magazine for December G. dey's Lady's Book for December. Peterson's Magazine for December. JOHN YORK & CO.

Medical ooks for sale by JOHN YORK & CO.
28 Union street Gents' Fine Winter Boots and

Shoes. A FINE Supply for Cold Weather of Gents' Calf Water Proof Double Sole Boots

"Congress D. S. Gaiters.
"Scot h Bottom Brogans.
Allegator Lace Boots, &c., &c.,
received by JOHN RAMAGE, nov2 :-tf 42 College street. OVER COATS.

PHILADELPHIA Make OVER COATS, and RICH SILK VELVET V of S at private sale. An invoice just received per Rairroad, which will be offered for a few days unusually cheap for such goods, by nov20-if RENJ. F. SHIELES & CO. PATTI'S MUSIC.

AT M'CLURE'S. HAVING associated with me Mr ELIJAH MORTON and Prof. HER SCHELL FENTON I am prepared to at-tend to all orders for Tuning and Re. I have tend to all orders for Tuning and Re. I have pairing Pianos, Melodeons, and all kinds of Musical In-struments, with promptness, and such excellence as will give perfect satisfaction. will give perfect satisfaction.

These in want of VIOLINS and GUITARS, can now have the assistance of Prof. Fenton in their selection.

A large stock of Steinway's and A. H. Gale & Co.'s Pisnos on hand, sold at New York prices regardless of

freight, &c.

I have also a large number of 7 and 6% Octave Planes for Reaf. If purchased within one year, the rent applied as part payment.

For the best Planes, &c., call at the long established Munic Store, No. 33 Union street.

JAMES A. MCLURKS